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Canada and the German Tariff.

Our Canadian neighbors occasionally indulge themselves with little outbreaks, which probably they think will attract attention, and make their country appear something like a haughty sovereignty. If anyone would buy them at their own estimate of value, and sell them for what they are worth intrinsically, it makes one shudder to think what the loss would be.

Just now they are agitated over the German tariff law, which bears rather heavily on Canadian produce, and are scolding mad in consequence. The Montreal Corn Exchange has passed a resolution declaring that the imperial Government ought to be asked to make commercial reprisals against Germany in the interests of the Dominion. As might be conjectured, this modest hint is embarrassing to the Salisbury Ministry, which has all it can do to keep on friendly terms with the European Powers, and cannot well afford to have Continental opinion excited against Great Britain. The Berlin Cabinet, too, has no easy task in endeavoring to moderate the violent Anglophobism which is rampant in many parts of the Empire, and not least in Prussia. In view of these considerations, the action of the Montreal Corn Exchange was ill advised. It has excited the German protectionists to anger, and uselessly, They say, and with justice, that if Canada finds a tariff wall on the German frontier difficult to surmount, it is her own fault. It was not placed there until she began to allow preferential duties on imports from England to the detriment of other commercial nations. .But such exhibitions of provincial selfishness and greed are not uncommon with the Canadians. They may be a source of strength to the British Empire, as Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Wilfrid Laurier would have us believe; but, whether they are or not they certainly sometimes are a source of trouble to the home Government. By teasing the imperial authorities into backing their baseless claim to a portion of our Alaskan territory, and violently seizing the Porcupine district with an armed force, they have engendered deep animosity in this country toward Great Britain It does not matter that our State Department chose to swallow the insult and ratify the invasion and seizure by the terms of the so-called Hay-Tower modus vivendi. The American people are not bound to approve an act committed by the Secretary of State which has cost him most of his former great

Had it not been for Canadian insistence, we do not believe that Lord Salisbury ever would have lent himself to a movement which he must have known in advance would make his Government execrated from Maine to California. He could poorly afford to forfeit the good will of seventy million citizens of this Republic for the sake of promoting Canada's ambition to steal a port and hinterland on our Alaskan const. But he did it and the fact rankles in every patriotic American breast. Perhaps there are ways not yet thought of by which the Canucks can lead their sovereign master into more hot water. If so they will surely be discovered and resorted to with neatness and despatch.

popularity in the United States.

Shipping Subsidies.

The theory upon which shipping subsidies are advocated is, in the last analysis, that any industry that is incapable of standing alone should be supported, in part at least, by bonuses drawn from the public treasury; in other words, that the industries which under normal conditions are not profitable should be made so to those engaged in them by drafts upon the industries that are profitable. All sorts of sophisms and misleading generalities are employed to divert the public mind from this truth, but no amount of special pleading can change a fact.

When an industry is unprofitable, or there is always some reason for it, If people engage largely in the produc- stitution. The fathers of the Republic, small demand, or which can only be exercise of arbitrary power by Great one. The question then arises, "What | is the proper remedy?" The science except within the narrow limits of the of political economy teaches that those who are engaged in the unprofitable calling should turn their attention to the sincerity of those who laid the for terror in a situation like this that something else; the subsidy idea is that the business should be helped along | hundred years has been regarded as a | in many cases, to save one-tenth of the by contributions from others.

Obviously, the principle of ship subsidies must apply equally to other industrial enterprises. Different industries have varying degrees of importance, it is true, but that does not That would be an assumption of polichange the principle. If one languishing industry should be supported by the taxation of all the people, every other industry, great or small, which is un- the Constitution perceived this clearly, able to sustain itself, should receive and provided a reasonable and proper like support in proportion to its importance and its necessities. There is be amended so as to meet the requireno avoiding this logic, and the simple statement, as made, is sufficient fairly to dispose of the whole subsidy ques- have outgrown the Constitution in the been in a collision in which an ocean tion. But there is much more that is | matter of new territory, or in any other both interesting and instructive to be respect, it would mean nothing more said upon the subject, especially as it than that the instrument should be

relates to shipping. shipping interests have not kept pace can set the Constitution at defiance with the progress of the country on upon the specious plea that it does not it is not always possible to avert a other lines. Speaking generally, this fairly meet existing conditions is equivmust be owing to the circumstance that | alent to denying to the Constitution any the shipping business is less profitable force or effect whatever beyond that than others which call for large in- of an ordinary statute. vestments of capital. Why is this?

seas with those of all other maritime nations. In order to do this effectually MORNING. EVENING, AND SUNDAY \$6.00 operated as cheaply as its competitors, or else it must have some advantage in speed or carrying capacity.

It appears from the official reports of the Commissioner of Navigation that it costs more to build an American steamer than it does a British vessel of the same class, and that it also costs more to navigate the American ship because of the higher wage rate that must be paid in order to secure American seamen. Both of these differences, it may be remarked in passing, are very largely, if not entirely, owing to | tion to promise an early settlement. The our peculiar navigation and tariff laws. High Federal Court, which is sitting But that is a theme in itself.

The main fact now under consideracountry. There has been more profit ways, and in the development of mines, all of which could be operated larger profit from its investment in by any means. If it had, there would have been no growth at all, for people will not continue their investments in losing ventures. It simply has not yielded as large returns as some other lines of business.

ulated by just and proper navigation order further to enrich a few companies already wealthy is quite a different proposition.

No sound economic argument has yet

If in any case a subsidy can be upsponsor. Besides violating fundamental economic principles, the benefits him. must be localized in the strictest sens?, and confined to a very few people, while the money will come out of the pockets and the fight of the trust to monop-

Constitutional Government. In its editorial commendation of the decision of the Supreme Court in the insular cases, the "Review of Reviews" intimates that those who regard the main decision as unsound manifest some "confusion of mind, and fall to grasp the nature of a written consti-

tution, and its relation to the exercise of general powers of sovereignty by a government." Then that able publication proceeds to say that "there is no nation in the world, and probably has never been one, in which any generation supposed that it could devise a tion, or with the dictator's solution of written instrument of organic law which would effectively prevent its successors from availing themselves of opportunities that might arise to extend their territorial jurisdiction."

This, in our judgment, shows the identical "confusion of mind" that is imputed to those who question the the fact that some risks are taken on ignore, the fact that in the framing of | and that every old hulk that has outthe Federal Constitution the founders grown its usefulness is repainted, of the Republic took an absolutely new | touched up, and pressed into service purpose was to form a government | ments to the navigation laws requiring. which should be essentially different every excursion steamer to have waterfrom any other in existence-one consisting of different branches, wholly independent of each other, and with the be almost impossible for it to sink. powers of all prescribed and limited by the instrument which created them. This excludes the idea of determining the sovereign powers of the American Government by reference to the powers | would be stone piers at the Hoboken

Reviews' fairly implies that no written constitution is binding upon generconstitution. If that is sound doctrine then the value of a written constitution is indeed reduced to a minimum. The legal issue raised is not as to the power of the American Government to "exyields smaller returns than some others, tend its territorial jurisdiction." Nobody seriously desires that. The point a hole below the water line, as the rewhich usually can be found without any | is that the jurisdiction over new terrivery great amount of hard thinking. tory must be exercised under the Contion of something for which there is after a successful rebellion against the New York Harbor steamers are. There is produced at an excessive cost, obvious- Britain, surely never intended to estaboriginal thirteen States. To suggest the of many lives besides those sacrificed possibility of such a thing is to doubt foundations of what for more than a there ever is. It would be impossible,

broadest sense of the term.

It may be granted that no generation of men can frame a constitution that eigners, who would simply go mad with subsequent generations cannot change, tical omniscience that later generations would not be likely to recognize or admit. The convention which formulated method by which the Constitution could ments of changing conditions. If there were any merit in the claim that we amended in the manner prescribed. But It may be conceded at once that our to hold that a mere partisan majority

When we consider that four of the

no two industries, perhaps, show the held firmly, and consistently, that new mediately, unprovided with an adequate same rate of profit upon the invest- Territories are fully within the Consti- number of boats, and with its human ment). But there are specific points tution for all purposes of govern- freight made up almost entirely of woupon which the shipping industry is at | ment, while one of the remaining five | men and children! There have been ac something of a disadvantage. An Amer- Justices virtually voted both ways upon | cidents on these boats, but they make ican vessel must compete upon the high the question, it would seem as if the but little commotion, compared with soundness of the decision might fairly be challenged without indicating "con- lines, because most of the victims are the American vessel must be built and fusion of mind" in the challenger. A poor and unknown people. When an decision by a bare majority of a court of nine members is unsatisfactory at tain to be people on board who are the best; but when the Justice who known all over the country, and its pasconstitutes the majority is at issue, not sengers come from every State. only with all the other members, but It is time that every boat in New judgment of the court.

The Asphalt War.

on the Felicidad case, like all tribunals of last resort, is a leisurely body and tion is that the profits in the shipping one not given to hasty conclusions. This industry have not been sufficient to is not surprising. We can easily rekeep the growth of our ocean marine member how many months our own Suabreast of the internal business of the preme Court consumed in chewing the cud of the Porto Rican constitutional in the building of factories and rail- cases, while the country remained in

impatient suspense awaiting a decision. It did not escape notice, when the free from foreign competition. A man | matter finally got into the highest Vendoes not care to put a million dollars exuelan court, and it became apparent into ocean steamers when he sees a that the United States Government would not venture to adjudicate it with some industrial enterprise on land. marines and bluejackets in favor of the Again, it is to be remarked that trust in advance of judicial proceed-Americans constitute but a small per- ings, that the asphalt magnates sudcentage of the crews of our seagoing denly developed remarkable indifference vessels, and the reason is simply that to the whole business, and acted quite they can make more money, with less as if they thought that whatever the ation. hardship, on land. In short, ocean navi- High Federal Court might do, predigation has been less profitable than other cated upon the law and the facts in the industries. It has not been unprofitable | controversy, both being well known to the trust officials, it could be safely ignored in view of something considered likely to happen before effect

could be given to a judicial decree. What that something might be, we will not undertake even to conjecture. So far as these interests can be stim- The signs of the day point significantly to the probability of an early efand tariff laws, which will put Ameri- fort on the part of General Andrade to can ships on an even keel with their raise an insurrection against the prescompetitors, they should receive aid, ent Government of Venezuela. He was but a direct grab at the Treasury in in New York in consultation with his American friends and adherents for some weeks until, the other day, he sailed for Porto Rico, which island may be used as his base of operations, unbeen made in favor of subsidies. It less the colonial authorities should inproves nothing on their behalf to urge terfere. Judging from developments that more ships will be built with sub- some months back, it is a fair presumpsidles than without, or that the ves- tion that there are persons or intersels will be of a higher class. That ests in this country sufficiently confiargument can be made in favor of a dent of the success of his cause to fursubsidy for anything and everything. nish him with ample means for its The payment of a sufficient bonus will prosecution. In almost any of the start almost any kind of an industrial Latin-American countries it is not dirficult to create revolution if one only has money enough, and the reasonable held, it is hard to imagine one that suspicion is that Andrade has all at appalling, when we take everything into would have less of real merit than the his command considered necessary to scheme for which Mr. Hanna stands the achievement of his purposes, and gerous, after all. It has been stated the objects of those interested with

> Although there is no necessary connection between Andrade's movements olize the asphalt deposits of Venezuela. it is of interest to note that he is represented to be a warm friend and champion of the giant corporation; and man being injured in the namest deington, for that matter, that, were he to succeed in making himself dictator. the little American Warner-Quinlan to being ejected and expelled by force. Were matters ultimately to take that turn, the fact would not, of course, justify any inference that the trust had the least thing to do with the revoluthe asphalt question. A singular coincidence would be presented for public contemplation, and that would be all,

Excursion Steamers.

The recent collision off the Battery seems to have awakened New York to t'on. In the first place, it completely this harbor is "a marine graveyard," tight bulkheads, like those on the trans-Atlantic steamer. In that case it would

This is only common sense, but it may need a big disaster to drive it into the heads of the people at Albany. It was common sense to suppose that there exercised by sovereignties in general. wharves where huge vessels like the The suggestion by the "Review of Bremen, the Saale, and the Kaiser Wilhelm were anchored, but nothing of the kind was there. It seems to take some confidence in the god of good luck.

Excursion steamers are loaded with passengers whom it would be particularly difficult to save in case of disas ter, as they are largely helpless women and children. When such a vessel has sult of a collision, it will sink almost at once if not provided with watertight compartments, and almost none of the no time to put on life-preservers in the midst of such a panic as ensues in that same spirit of absolutism everywhere, rush for the few boats which are provided, would probably result in the loss by drowning. There is all the reason constitutional government in the people on board. On great excursions a majority of the passengers are likely to be ignorant and undisciplined forfear at a hint of danger; and this would increase the difficulties of those able

and willing to save them. The excursion steamer is overloaded compared with the passenger steamer destined for longer trips. The reasons for this are obvious. No space is required for staterooms, provisions, storerooms, or all the manifold necessities of a long voyage; and all this room can be occupied by passengers. Anyone who has steamship or other passenger vessel United States for a single year would making long trips was involved knows that with all possible means of saving like period. From this it will be seen life, and with the utmost care on the part of officers and crew, and the utmost confidence among the passengers, tragedy. In addition to this, an ocean steamer is so constructed that even when disabled it does not ordinarily sink at once. Imagine, then, the condition of things on a passenger boat

those on the trans-Atlantic steamship ocean steamer goes down there are cer-

with himself as well, the decision is York Harbor were made as nearly safe really not a decision at all, save in the as the conditions admit. When brats technical sense that it stands as the built in the fifties are plying in those waters, they should certainly be so remodeled as to make them seaworthy. The pilots of the great steamers are At latest accounts the asphalt trou- unanimously in favor of this. They are bles in Venezuela were in no condi- haunted by constant fear of running into some such vessel when bringing an ocean greyhound into port.

Railway Casualties. The report of the Interstate Commerce Commission brings out some curious and interesting facts. One of them, indeed, is nothing less than startling. It is stated that during the thirteen years ending with June 30, 1900, the the United States were 86,277 killed, and women has passed both houses of the 469,027 injured. This is equal to the loss upon the battlefield in some of the most tremendous of modern wars. It seems as if it could scarcely be possible. But then we must remember that the railways extend in every part of our vast domain and have an aggregate of more track, with the trains in ceaseless oper-

injuries, moreover, seem less amazing when we consider them in connection with the number of passengers carried, It has been remarked, frequently, that everything in the world is to be considered comparatively, and when we compare the number of passengers carried with the number killed or injured, the proportion does not appear to be great. We have not immediately at hand the total number of passengers for the entire period named, but for the single year ending June 30, 1909, the number of passengers reached the almost inconceivable figures of 576,865,230. If we assume that for the entire period the annual average was four hundred millions (probably an underestimate) we have a grand total of more than five billions. So that there was only one person killed out of nearly, or quite, sixty thousand carried; and only one injured out of nearly eleven thousand carried. Of course, it will be understood that we are using round numbers in stating these proportions, the purpose

being merely to convey a general idea. We see, therefere, that while the list of casualties standing by itself seems view railway travel is not so very danthat far more people, in proportion, are killed by horses in runaways than meet death by accidents on railroad cars. Whether that is so or not, it is certain that great numbers of people have made many journeys by rail, traveling thousands upon thousands of miles, without being in a train-wreck or soming a huit is believed at Caracas, and in Wash- gree. We shall probably stick to our railways until something better in the way of rapid transit is devised.

It is announced that after completing syndicate might as well abandon all his apologetic mission to Germany, His claim to its concessions at once and get | Imperial Highness Prince Chun will reout of the country, as an alternative turn to China by way of the United States and spend some time in Washington as the guest of Minister Wu. No doubt the Prince will find many things in this country to interest and instruct him, and he is certain of a hearty welcome from our Government and people.

Governor Allen of Porto Rico has sailed for Boston on board his official vacht, the Mayflower. He brings with him the free trade resolution adopted by the Colonial Legislature, and will lay it before the President at Canton. Then we presume and hope that Mr. McKinley will lose no time in proclaiming the emancipation of the American Island from the curse of right of Congress to exercise powers excursion steamers in the harbor. A Dingleyism. "Our plain duty to Porto anywhere independent of the Constitu- veteran pilot offers the opinion that Rico" has been long delayed. It should now be performed as soon as possible,

The completed census returns place the stal population of the District of Columbia at 278,718, of which total the white indeparture in government-making. The there. It is urged that there be amend- habitants aggregate 191,532, negroes 86,702, or not quite one-third, and nationalities other than Caucasion or negre make up the residue. Washington is not yet a very large city, numerically considered, but it has an excellent start, and the Thirteenth Census probably will show a record breaking growth for the first decade of the twentieth century.

A despatch from Brussels vesterday contained the information that her Majesty Queen Marie Henriette of Belgium had been overcome by heat while playing eroquet. Consequently the important question arises: Will the fact that royalty smiles upon a game now generally conations succeeding the one adopting the sort of a holocaust to shake American sidered obsolete and unfashionable serve to bring it into vogue again, or will the swagger set consider that the royal lady was properly punished for being caught indulging in so plebeian a pastime?

In an interview at San Juan, Porto Rico, reported yesterday, General Andrade is quoted as admitting that he is interested in a proposed revolution in Venexuela, and that "a change of Government is desirable." He also remarked that "one or two revolutions do not injure p country." How is it in the case of ten or a dozen? Venezuela has had perhaps that many since 1860. Andrade and his New ly the business will not be a paying lish a government that could act in the case. In fact, the panic, and the mad York friends will bear considerable watch-

MATTERS OF IMPORTANCE

What brand of ink was used in writing the order, whose mark was on the paper, what make of pen recorded the fateful words, whose advertisement was on the blotter that dried them, what trust manufactured the chair in which the order writer sat and the desk against which he leaned, who were the glaziers, decorators. artists, and "common" workmen who furnished the environment? Dewey exccuted the order and lopped off the right arm of Spain, but who supplied the but-tons on the uniform of Rear Admiral Crowninshield when he neatly framed the language in which his superior officer was requested to go ahead and produce one of the greatest naval achievements of history?—Detroit Free Press.

THE INFORMED BEGGAR.

The American soldier receives 75 pe cent higher pay than does Tommy Atkins and the pension appropriations of the support the entire British army for a that England is in a better position to take up the White Man's Burden than are the people of the United States. Our policy of imperialism will make it neces sary to give up our generous treatment of the men who have been injured in de-fence of the flag. In olden times Eng-land allowed her disabled soidlers a li-cense to beg in lieu of a pension and if the United States proposes to go in for world conquest, some similar regulation will have to be adopted in this country.— There may be many reasons for it, as ablest members of the Supreme Court | crowded with people, sinking almost im- | Peoria Herald-Transcript.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

The close connection of the church and state in England was strikingly illustrated last Sunday by a special service held in St. Paul's Cathedral to commemorate the opening of the June term of the courts. This is an ancient custom, and the service was attended not only by the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice, the master of the rolls, and the other high judicial dignituries of the Kingdom, but also by the officials of the city of Lon-

don. It was an imposing ceremony. Upon their arrival at the cathedral the listinguished guests formed a procession, led by the lord mayor, preceded by the sword and mace bearers, and followed by the members of the judiciary, the aldermen, the sheriff, the members of the court of common council, and other city officials, all wearing their most gorgeous officials, all wearing their most gorgeous robes and carrying bouquets of flowers, which, according to an ancient custom, were presented to them by the members of the Guildhall. At the entrance to choir the procession was met by the Bishop of London, the dean of the chapter, and other clergy of the cathedral, who escorted the dignitaries to seats of honor. The sermon, preached by the Bishop of Stepney, was appropriate to the occasion from the text, James 1:25: "He that looketh into the perfect law."

In a few weeks the women of Norway will be ready to take part in the local elections as full-fledged voters. A bill total casualties upon the railways of conferring the municipal franchise upon Norwegian Parliament (Storthing) and will become a law at the end of the present session.

The Norwegian women are not entirely new to the franchise. Since 1895 they have exercised the right to vote on questions concerning the local regulation of the liquor traffic, and have been a potent facthan a quarter of a million miles of tor in shaping the "liquor policy" of their respective communities. Encouraged by their experience and success in this lim-The figures showing the deaths and ited field, they have carried on an intelligent, vigorous, and persistent campaign for equal rights, and have made headway rapidly. The adverse majority in the Storthing has grown smaller and less determined with every session, indicating that success would be sure to crown their efforts in a near future. Victory came sooner than expected. They were prepared for just one more defeat and hence were taken by surprise themselves when their bill on May 10 passed the lower house by a vote of 68 to 17. It met with a temporary check in the upper house but a temporary check in the upper house, but has since safely passed all stages of legislation, and only awaits the King's sig-

reture to become a law. The King will sign it, as a matter of course.

While the municipal, or communal, franchise is general for men, it is based upon a certain minimum income in the case of women. Under the new law a woman is entitled to vote if she pays layer upon an income of at least 300 taxes upon an income of at least 300 crowns (\$71) in country districts, or 460 crowns (\$108) in cities. In the case of a husband and wife who have all in common, the wife is entitled to vote if the husband pays taxes upon an income of at least 300 crowns in country districts r 400 crowns in cities.

A Parliamentary paper has been issued giving a return of the estimated costs of the wars in South Africa and China and showing how the expenditure is to be met. The supply grants for South Africa in 1899-1909 amounted to £23,000,000, in 1900-1901 to £63,737,000, and the estimate for 1901-1902 is £56,079,000, making a total on this account of £142,807,000. For China the supply grants in 1900-1901 came to £3,500,600, and, with a sum of £2,160,000, the estimate for 1901-1902, the total under that head is £5,660,000. To this total and that for South Africa have to be added £4,850,000 charges on the consolidated fund in respect of interest, etc., on war debt, including the estimate for 1901-1902 of £3,250,000, and this makes a sum total of £153,317,000, or \$765,586,000. The amount provided or to be provided out of revenue is put at £45,-271,000, and that provided or to be provided, by loan, is £106,046,000. The new block houses in South Africa are saidly and clearly constructed A are randly and simply constructed. A stitution. train out from Pretoria will dump some-where upon the veldt a dozen of soldiers, a few "niggers," a small load of scantling frames, several bundles of corrugated iron sheeting, and a wagonload of stone ballast and cement. The workmen rapidly nall the framework of wood together, giving it a six or eight-sided form. Thereupon are in turn nalled sheets of corrugated trop piezed with loopholes. corrugated iron, pierced with loopholes for rifle fire. But there is a double wall of co-rugated iron attached, the outer one being fixed ten inches from the inner. prevents anyone trying to rush the work. Moreover, if the contest is too protracted, the Boers may have to flee from the searchlight and fire of an armored train. Washington.—Salt Lake Tribune.

A French deputy has announced his intention to bring in a bill during the present session of Parliament making it not nly admissible but legally obligatory for six good men and true and six women similarly qualified. Exactly the same obligations as regards the aftendance of unanimity and Ohio is still a doubtful street of the control of the fact that an lowar man stands no show of a Presidential nomination as long as lowar goes Republican with practical unanimity and Ohio is still a doubtful street. persons called to be jurors will be bind- State.-Omaha World-Herald. ing on "citizenesses" as on citizens and the same penalties for failure to obey a Blessed are the other thirty-eight that ter securing the right to take legal de-grees and be called to the bar French women, if the bill mentioned above shall rolling deep. Peak blow pass, will have the prospect of being required to discharge in courts of law duties which many men hitherto have regarded as rather enerous than otherwise, and have sought oftener to avoid than to assume. It must be said, however, that the prospective jurywomen of France nobly rejoice at the privilege which the new measure, if passed, will confer upon them and show no disposition to grum-ble in advance at the burden which may be laid upon their shoulders.

Living marionettes are now among the most popular stage performers in some of the provincial towns in Germany and France, as well as in Paris and Ber- Patch. lin. The performance begins with an after that a tiny actor appears and either sings or recites in the most approved fashion. Other actresses and actors follow, and occasionally an acrobat gives an exhibition of his skill. Finally a farce or light comedy, interspersed with dances and songs, is given, and nothing could the wee little Thespians perform their several parts. The transportation of the living actors into little creatures not larger than dolls is simply the result of their reflection in the mirror. According to the laws of optics the reduction of size is proportional to the square of the dis-tance between the living actors and the mirror, and, if the dimensions of the theatre permitted it, spectators would be able to see marionettes even smaller than those now exhibited. Lovers of ancient remains in Europe are

once more up in arms against a further desecration of the old city of Avignon. A ew months ago M. Pourquery de Boisserin, the mayor of that city, decided that it suffered commercially because of the difficulty in ingress and egress caused by the seven medieval gates in the wall that surround it. He went to M. Leygues, the Minister of Fine Arts, and secured permission to tear down two of them. M. Leygues agreed with him that it would be well to have wider entrances through the well to have wider entrances through the wall and that the picturesqueness would not suffer greatly since five gates would remain. So pleased has the mayor been with his success that he has decided to go further and has received authority to tear down one portion of the wall, almost a half mile in length, and is trying to get authority to tear down another part of the wall of similar dimension. If this kind of work goes on there will soon be small temptation for the tourist to visit the City of the Popes, and it is the tourist class that is the source of a large part of the city's revenue. The Church of the

POLITICAL COMMENT.

Aguingldo must be either singularly lacking in shrewdness or exceedingly cynical. Or is it possible that in some way he got Mr. Bryan confounded with Mark Hanna?-Chicago News.

The platform adopted by the Democrats of Ohio is the first comprehensive statement of Democratic principles un-

Austria sends an Ambassador to Mexio-the first since she tried to send an emperor.—Des Moines Leader.

Hon, Lyman Gage has indicated his purpose to go right on licking the Czar of Russia out of his boots. Don Quixote de la Mancha was a person of fine discretion as compared with Hon. Lyman J. Gage.—Norfolk Virginian-Pilet.

The "news" regarding Prince Tuan's preparations sugge " that the imaginative correspondents . (Shanghai have resumed business at the old stand.-Cleve-land Plain Dealer.

The Ohio Democrats have entered the campaign on much the same ground that , was appropriate to the occasion from they occupied in the old Cleveland days, when they carried the State. It would be folly for Republicans not to recognize that they are much more formidable in this campaign than they have been in any other since 1896.-Buffalo Express.

The Fresident could take a joke from Depew, but when the prosaic old Grosvenor tried to get funny he had to be called down.-Minneapolis Tribune.

Mr. Carnegie declines the Republican invitation to run for mayor of New York. He is not that anxious to die poor .- Atlanta Journal

London stock brokers have made an enthusiastic demonstration in support of the war. But how many of them are intorested enough in it to give up their business and go to fight?-Buffale Express.

Strange, with Senator Beveridge in Russia, that tariff controversy could not be speedily settled.-Manchester Union.

The Governor of South Carolina was not obliged to call out the troops to induce the Senators to take back their resignations.-Augusta Herald. Uncle Sam to Minister Leishman: "Well

dunned, good and faithful servant!"-Boston Globe In the event of the removal of the chief of the Weather Bureau the candidates for

the vacancy ought to be required to submit samples with their applications.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Mr. Babcock is the rag baby of the Republican party.-Atlanta Constitution.

Suppose the Weather Bureau is rather costly. Nobody ever thought of looking for a prophet in it.-Philadelphia Times. The Britons learn slowly, but his head is pervious to ideas when sufficiently hammered. The Boers have hammered it into the British military head that the effective range of a Mauser is superior to that of a bayonet and that the sword is not a deadly weapon in modern warfare. Therefore Lord Roberts has decided that British soldiers must learn to shoot and waste no more time in sword lance, and bayonet exercises. Philadelphia North

American. The publication of the Otis-MacArthur correspondence suggests the question, What office is Otls running for now?-Philadelphia Ledger.

The transport Rawlins, for which Uncle Sam paid \$475,000, is to be sold at public auction at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, after being appraised at \$250,000. Thank heaven! the shrinkage in her value is nothing to speak of compared with the shrinkages in the valuations for assessing purposes of the holdings of Pierpont Morgan, Russell

The Boxers are said to have been doing some looting in China. But they have waited long for their turn.—Boston Globe. Lord Roberts has decided to abolish the lance in the British army. So the "good plg-sticking" that was talked of at the he-

ginning of the war is considered ineffect as well as inhuman?—Buffalo Express. It is said that Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, has just being fixed ten inches from the liner.

The space between the iron walls is gun work on a model farm of 400 acres, and with the ballast and cement, which near Washington, and it is believed that is shoveled in and wetted down, and soon within a very few years it will be one settles into a hard concrete, bullet-proof structure. A single or double roof, on the same lines, is sometimes added. Earth is tal. It may be, but it strikes us that thrown up from a trench to strengthen the base of the blockhouses to resist shell somewhere for soil for that farm, probfire, and an ingentous wire entanglement ably down among the green marks of

The spectacle of Senator Allison endorsing Governor Shaw for a Presidential nomination while Governor Shaw is endorsing Senator Allison for the same women to sit as jurors. He proposes that thing is very fetching, but it would atall juries shall be required to consist of tract more attention were it not for the

Seven States will hold elections this fall. summons will be authorized by law. Af- will have nothing but their crops to at

> Hon. John Wesley Gaines is now on the rolling deep. Rock him gently, oh, ye sea, and, ye winged winds, waft him swiftly to see the waiting Tagalogs.-Nashville Banner.

The great civilizing, forceful, world- tronage, controlling peoples of this age are those which use soap and water freely. The "great unwashed" are being left behind in the race for power and position. Longrange guns will not avail a people who neglect hygienic laws. As a rule, the healthy mind will be found in the healthy body, and intellectual vigor is not to be expected of peoples who ignore the teach of sanitary science.-Richmond Dis-

Carnegle's \$28,000,000 would build a na overture, played on a phonograph, and tional highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Or it would endow floating hospitals like the one in Boston for every large seaport city in the country. Or it would construct the Cape Cod Canal and have enough left over to lay out countless parks in the United States. Or it would-but perhaps you can suggest a use for it yourself. Boston Globe.

A PERSONAL JUNKET.

In the party of Congressmen who have gone out to the Philippine Islands to make a study of affairs there, the Democrats overbalance the Republicans in the point of talent. Mr. Bacon of Georgia is one of the abler Senators of the South, and Representative De Armond of Missouri Is the most effective man on the floor that the Democrats have in the other branch of the National Legislature. Congress will hardly depend, however, upon the report these men make for its information as re-gards the Philippines. We have advanced too far to make this important. Senater Beveridge engaged in an individual en-terprise of this character about two years earlier, and he failed to become much of in authority upon the subject when intel-ligence of this kind was more a novelty. The present expedition is a personal affair rather than of public importance, notwithstanding the official positions of those concerned in it.-Boston Herald.

DOLBTETL GLORY.

Pecause the Turkish Government has at length placed at the disposal of the United States \$55,000 with which to indemnify American claimants against the Ottoman Empire Mr. Hay's ever-ready claque is sounding his praises without limit. When it is remembered that the ishment. American claims were several times greater than the sum thus tardily award-Cordellers, with Laura's tomb, was destroyed over a century ago, and the Palace of the Popes is used now as a barracks. If this progressive mayor, whose name might be that of a hero in a historical novel, continues his work of improvement the quaintness of Avignon will soon be numbered among the things of the past.

PERSONAL.

Marshall Field, the Chicago merchant, has given a public free library to the town of Conway, Mass. The building is now complete and will by dedicated on Saturday next.

Glasgow University conferred 129 honorary degrees of doctor of laws on the occasion of its 450th anniversary. Among mixed with the vagaries of Populism and socialism which has been made in this Democratic Republic in more than five years.—Chicago Chronicle.

Occasion of an antivestally the American recipients were Prof. William G. Farlow, of Harvard; Prof. Thomas D. Seymour, of Yale, and Prof. Paul Haupt, of Johns Hopkins.

The smallest Freemason in the world is Casper H. Weis, of Philadelphia, who has just taken the degree of master mason. Brother Weis, who is twenty-four years old, was born in Morschingen, Bozirk, Rhineland, is a watchmaker by trade, and stands three feet eleven inches in his stockings. He belongs to Richard Vaux Lodge, No. 384.

Ex-Gov "Boh" Taylor of Tennessee has been invited to take part in a fiddling Jontest between the old settlers of Missouri, which is to occur at Kansas City on August 10.

Archibald MacKellar, an American sculptor of note, who died at Bridgeport, Conn., recently, was a native of Scotland, but had spent most of his life in this country. His statue, "The Soldier's De-fence of the Flag," has been extensively copied. The figure represents a soldier holding aloft the Stars and Stripes with a sword in his outstretched hand. He received much praise for his statue James A. Garfield at Wilmington, Del. The municipal council of Havana has

passed a vote of thanks to Capt. Lucien Young, captain of the port, for his recent display of promptitude and resolu-tion in saving lives threatened by the overflowing of the Almendares River. A. Yamada, who is now on the Pacific

Coast in the interest of a large Japanese cotton company, will spend three years in this country studying American industrial methods. Sir Norman Lockyer, the English as-

tronomer, will, at the close of the present year, relinquish his duties as professor of astronomical physics at the Royal College of Science, South Kensington Alexander Campbell, the professional

gelfer of the Country Club of Brookline, Mass., has a driver of ancient pattern which is over 200 years old. It was the property of the Earl of Eglington origi-nally.

The "Doctor" familiar to readers of "Inocents Abroad" has been identified with at least half a dozen medical men. Mark Twain has cleared up the mystery by in-forming a correspondent that the real forming a correspondent that the real original was the late Dr. A. Reeves Jack. of Chicago, whose too early death the author still lamented.

Cardinal Vaughan is the eldest of a large family of brothers, each of whom in turn gave up the family estates in order to enter the Church. These estates in consequence devolved on the Cardinal's youngest brother, the only one of the family who is not a priest. No man is in greater demand than the Cardinal for various functions

Henry Richards, of Worthenbury, near Wrexham, England, retired agriculturist, has attained his 102d birthday. When over ninety years of age he sang in the Worthenbury choir, and was probably at the time the oldest chorister in the counthe time the oldest chorister in the country. In his 186th year he received a congratulatory letter from the Queen. His eldest son is about eighty years of age and his youngest descendant is but a few-months old. There are 182 descendants of this grand old man, namely, 11 children, 66 grandchildren, 97 great-grandchildren, and 8 great-great-grandchildren.

Alfred B. Kittredge, appointed by the Governor of South Dakota as a United States Senator from that State until Its Legislature meets, is forty years of age, a native of New Hampshire, a graduate of Yale, and a lawyer. He has served on the Republican National Committee and has the reputation of being a shrewd and pushful political manager. He was at one time a law partner of PettIgrew, but Arthur Ferguson, formerly Secretary of

the United States Philippine Commission, has been appointed secretary to the chief executive, Civil Governor Taft. Miss Belle Hyman, of Chicago, who has

been appointed a trustee of the Illinois Industrial Home, has been blind since the age of four years, but is an accomplished musician and linguist. She is well known for her enthusiastic efforts to benefit the poor and sightless.

Former Lieut, Gov. William Cumback, seventy-two years old, married in Lapet, Ind., on Tuesday, Miss Laura Wachstatter, a teacher. Cumback was one of the founders of the Republican party, and was famous in Indiana as a Lincoln Owen Roblin, of Ameliasburg, Ont.,

Canada, is probably the oldest postmaster in the world, having held office for more than fifty-six years. The son of Philip Roblin, a United Empire Loyalist. he was born December 7, 1806, and is consequently in his ninety-fifth year. When he went to Ameliasburg in 1829 the spot was a dense forest. On January 1, 1846, he was appointed to the position he now holds by the Imperial Government through Earl Lonsdale.

The most sumptuous gift received by the Museum of Natural History in recent years, and which, through the sustained enthusiasm of the donor, has not yet ceased expanding, is the collection of outterflies presented by the Very Rev. Eugene August Hoffman, D. D., L.L. D. The specimens have been most critically selected and attractively mounted. Dr. Hoffman began with the butterflies found in America, north of Mexico, and pur-chased a collection of 475 species and 1,650 specimens Continuing his pa-tronage, Dr. Hoffman authorized the curator to extend the limits of the collection so as to include the more important species of the world, and a beginning has been made in the se-curing of specimens from the rich col-lecting grounds of Mexico, Central and South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, In-do-Australia, and Australia.

By the retirement of Chaplain Wesley O. Holway, U. S. N., Chaplain Pavid Howard Tribou, now stationed on the recelving ship Vermont, in the New York Navy Yard, becomes the dean of the chaplain's corps in the navy. He was born in Hampden, Me., and entered the service from that State February 5, 1872. Refore receiving his commission he was principal of Hampden Academy and suprincipal of Hampden Academy and su-pervisor of schools for Penolscot County. Maine. It was on the frigate Colorado that he made his first cruise. His last was on the armored cruiser New York, then the finest ship in the service, and commanded by the late Admiral Philip, at that time a captain. No other chaplain in the service has a record for hav-ing made two cruises "end on"—that is, two cruises of three years each, or six years of continuous service. Chaplain Tri-bou now holds the rank of captain.

PULL AND JUSTICE.

It has been a long time since anything has been heard of the cases against Neely, Rathbone, and Thompson, Without judging these men in advance of trial, the people will certainly judge the Administration for delay in bringing them to trial. It has been more than a year since the Postmaster General cent his fourth assistant, Mr. Bristow, to Cuba to investigate the postal frauds. And in his letter to Bristow, Postmaster General Smith

"You are chosen for this duty, with the approval of the President, who is deeply shocked at the shameful betrayal of trust on the part of officials in whom confidence had been reposed, and who directs that in dealing with all irregulari-ties which have been or may be disclosed the sole rule of action shall be thorough and complete investigation, the vigorous and unsparing presecution of all guilty persons and their swift and condign pun-

Those words were written May 16, 1900, Those words were written May 16, 1800. Since then an investigation has been made, and Neely has been taken back to Cuha by virtue of legislation enacted to cover his case. But no one has been punished. It is just such delays as this that breed lack of confidence in the law, and contempt for it. Unless there is some action soon people will conclude that the "pull" of the men charged with wrong doing is stronger than justice.—Indianapolis News.